in the agricultural press, was directed to a few ears of Dent corn, bearing the modest inscription,

"This Northwestern Dent corn took the first prize at the Soil Products Exposition recently held in Kansas City, Mo., and was grown by John Hamilton of Kelwood, Manitoba,"

Kelwood, Manitoba, lies about twelve hundred miles north of Kansas City. and it was quite pardonable that these Canadians should so proudly parade the fact that they had been able to carry off for their corn display the blue ribbon that for years the old "corn-growing" states had looked upon as being practically their own, and for which they were strong contestants in the recent show,

I asked Mr. Hewitt, agent in charge of the Canadian Covernment office at 2012 Main Street, Kansus City, what the winning of the prize means for Canada. His reply was that it means the "corn belt" is moving northward. and in a few years to the fame that Canada has atrenty achieved as a wheat, barley and onts producing country, will have to be added that of growing the best corn in America.

"Why." he said. "Iwenty years ago a friend of mine was attracted at the Minnesota State Fair by the number of those who were examining some corn growth north of Crookston, Minnesots. It was not the large ear produced further south but it was an even ear and perfect kernel. The interest centered in it was the fact that it had been grown so far north. That was twenty years ugo. Today, the traveler on any of the railways in that section of the country may see field after field of corn. In many portions of Manitoba," he continued "out into Saskatchewan and Alberta the growing of corn is receiving much attention, at presently mainly for fodder, but within a short time, with acclimated seed a maturing corn of good quality may gensomably be expected. Already the number of siles in use in Western Canada indicates that the progressive farmers there look forward to the day when corn will be one of their most important crops,

"Corn lands in South Dakota are said to be selling as high as \$250 per acre, and if corn has been the means of placing these lands at this price what may be expected of Western Cancorn will be grown as successfully there? ada lands, when the day comes that

It was not to corn alone that Western Chnada' carried off the honors at will Products Exposition. The awards won by Western Canada were These included 1st, 2nd and es for hard spring wheat; the sweepstakes for oats: 1st. 2nd and Brd prizes for barley; and 2nd and 3rd prizes for onts,

It is interesting to note that the sweepstanes for wheat and first prize for hand red spring wheat have been won bx Csaskatchewan exhibitors times in the last eight years. Manitoon winning one year.

Potistochusses have some interesting successes for Western Canadian exhibitors, who won four firsts, three seconds and three thirds. Exhibitors from these provinces also made fine showing in the vegetable classes, winnig among other prizes the premium prizes for cabbages, cauliflowers, pumpkins squash and watermelons. -Adv.

A Waggish Witness. "Did he look straight at you when he said-that to you?" "No, your henor, he bent his gaze on me.'

If You Need a Medicine You Should Have the Best

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are ex-tensively advertised, all at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? reason is plain-the article did not fulfill the promises of the manufacturer. This applies more particularly to a medicine. A medicinal preparation that has real curative value almost sells itself, as like an endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have been

benefited, to those who are in need of it A prominent druggist says "Take for example Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a preparation I have sold for many years and never hesitate to recommend, for in almost every case it shows excellent results, as many of my customers testify. No other kidney remedy has so large s

According to sworn statements and verified testimony of thousands who have used the preparation, the success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact, so many people claim, that it fulfills almost every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder ailments; corrects unnary troubles and neutralizes the uric

nary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism.

You may receive a sample bettle of Swamp-Root by Parcels Post. Address Dr. Krimer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents; also mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

The Challenge, He-A kiss is the language of love. She-Dummy.-Boston Transcript.

A good man's light shines day and



WINTER RIVELS SUPPRING

cessibile scenery of the rest of the world.

seeing. And he held a winning hand because, as

a matter of fact, our national parks excel in su-

preme scenic quality and variety the combined ac-

The national park situation is still very far from

being satisfactory, according to the views of the

unofficial leaders of the national park mevement.

Congress has no settled national park policy. Poli-

tics is still a large factor in determining the es-

tablishment of new national parks. There is no

standardization of national park acts. Congress

appropriates annually for each park separately.

with the result of unsatisfactory allotment of

funds. Nevertheless, a lot has been accomplished

under Secretary Lane. And here are some of the

The passage of an act in 1916 establishing the

national park service as the ninth bureau of the

interior department. This probably was the most

important piece of national park legislation since

the national park system was begun by the crea-

tion of the Yellowstone National park in 1872-

the first national park of the world. It provides

the machinery for the administration, protection

and development of the national parks. The act

sets forth that the service shall promote and regu-

late the use of the national parks by such means

and measures as conform to their fundamental pur-

pose, "which purpose is to conserve the scenery

and the natural and historic objects and the wild

life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of

the same in such manner and by such means as

will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of

The promulgation in 1918 by Secretary Lane of

a "Statement of National Park Policy." This pol-

icy is based on three broad principles: "First, that

the national parks must be maintained in absolute-

ly unimpaired form for the use of future genera-

tions as well as those of our own time; second,

that they be set apart for the use, observation,

health and pleasure of the people; and, third, that

the national interest must dictate all decisions af-

fecting public or private enterprise in the parks."

the statement lays down these principles: "In

studying new park projects you should seek to find

scenery of supreme and distinctive quality or some

natural feature so extraordinary or unique as to

be of national interest and importance. . . . The

national park system as now constituted should

not be lowered in standard, dignity and prestige by

the inclusion of areas which express in less than

the highest terms the particular class or kind of

Seven national parks have been established, as

Rocky mountain (1915) in Colorado, 398 square

Hawaii (1916), 118 square miles in the Hawaiian

Lassen Volcanic (1916), in California, 124 square

miles, including Lassen peak, the only active vol-

islands, including the volcanoes of Mauna Loa and

Kilauea on Hawati and Haleakala on Maut.

cano in the United States proper.

miles of the Colorado Rockies on either side of the

exhibit which they represent."

follows:

continental divide.

As to the establishment of new national parks

future generations."

things that have been brought about:

LASSEY VOLCAME NATIONAL PARK

ANKLIN K. LANE'S intention to resign as secretary of the department of the interior and leave the Wilson cabinet is learned with regret by the army of national park enthusiasts. Part of this army of nature lovers, of course, expect the Republicans to win in 1929 and so are resigned to the loss of Secretary Lane in the spring of 1921. Others who expect the Democrats to win have hoped that Secretary Lane would continue to be head of the interior department for another

four years. To be sure. Secretary Lane says that he has not sent in his resignation to the president, and has not even talked to him about it, as he does not Takes for wheat and the cup of- wish to add to Mr. Wilson's burdens and worries y Canadian Pacific Railway for at this time. But he admits that it is his intenthe best half-bushel of bard spring tion to leave the cabinet. So it looks as if the nawhenty 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes and tronal parks would lose their official head sooner than anyone had reason to think-a prospect which pieuses none of the hundreds of thousands of national park enthusiasts.

Doubtless most good Americans think well of Mr. Lane. His public life has established his reputation for ability. His long service on the interstate commerce commission and in the cabinet has made him very well known. He has made for himself an enviable name as a 100 per cent American, who has had a vision of a Greater America and has inbored faithfully to bring that vision to his fellow

The national park enthusiasts, however, have a det all their own; individually and collectively they think well of Secretary Lane for his striftude foward the national parks. They believe that the phenomenal growth of the national park movement in the last seven years is in no small part due to his official co-operation and official

.... conal park movement is believed by its supporters to be the livest national cause which is not primarily allied with reconstruction after the great war. It stands, among other things, for the outdoor life; for recreation amid scenic beauty; for "See America First;" for the development of the national parks as a great national economic asset; for the keeping at home of hundreds of millions of good American dollars; for the preservation of American flora and fauna; for the establishment of magnificent public playgrounds for the people forever; for increased and better Ameri-

When Secretary Lane assumed his seat in the cabinet national park affairs were in an exceedingly bad way. The federal government regarded the national parks as a liability rather than as an asset. Their administration, such as it was, was considered a nuisance. Though the department of the interior was charged by law with their care. they were managed by half-a-dozen clerks in various subdepartments, working on part time. Nobody was responsible and nobody cared. Congress granted haphazard appropriations under protest. A new national park project was an adventure in politics,

And the American people six years ago scarcely knew there were any national parks. Yellowstone and Yosemite were known as scenic beauty spots rather than as national parks. Railroad folders were the one source of information. The public still believed that the Swiss Alps were the only mountains worth seeing, with the Canadian Rockies second choice.

Secretary Lane had the vision to see that the national parks were a great national economic asset instead of a financial liability; that the "See America First" movement was a live national cause, and that the national parks had an educational and a recreational mission for the American people.

He at once began to put order into the national park chaes. Then the world war gave him his opportunity by shutting off American tourist travel abroad; before the war Americans were spending something like \$500,000,000 yearly in foreign signt-

Mount McKinley (1917), in Aleska, 2,200 square miles, including Mount McKinley (20,300 feet), and vast numbers of big game. Grand Canon of the Colorado (1919), 958 square

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL MARK

inflex in northern Arizona, including the Grand Canon, one of the natural wonders of the world.

Lafayette (1919), eight square miles on the Island of Mount Desert. Maine, presented to the untion by the property owners. Zion (1919), 132 square miles in wouthern Utah.

Including Zion canon, which is said to be the equal of Yosemite in form and its superior in col-The national park service is committed to four

enlargement projects of size and dignity. These The establishment of the Mount Evans region in Colorado as a national park area by adding it to Rocky Mountain National park. The Mount Evans

region under consideration contains 100 square miles, is spiendidly scenic and is practically adjacent to Denver's municipal mountain parks. The addition of about 1.000 square miles on the south to the Yellowstone National park. This area includes Jackson lake Grand Teton, Mount Moran and the headwaters of the Yellowstone river. It is

stone National park herd), which is threatened with extermination under present conditions. The addition of about 1,350 square miles to Sequoin National park and the change of the name to Roosevelt. The proposed addition lies to the north and east and includes the canons of the Kings and Kern rivers and the west slope and the crest of Mount Whitney (14,501 feet). The idea is to make the enlarged park a national outdoor

memorial to Theodore Roosevelt. The addition of the Diamond lake region to the Crater Lake National park in Oregon. The enlargement lies to the north and would increase the park from 249 square miles to 330 square miles.

In the seven years since Secretary Lane took charge of the department of the interior the attendance at the national parks has increased from 252 153 in 1913 to 755,325 in 1919. The increase in 1919 was from 451,691. The 1918-19 increase is especially significant. It was not due to increased tourist railroad traffic. It was due to the fact that the American people turned out for a varation in their own automobiles and three-quarters of a million of them chose to go to the national parks. In the 12 national parks where records were kept-Yellowstone, Sequola, Yosemite, General Grant, Mount Rainier, Crater Lake, Wind Cave, Mesa Verde, Gincler, Rocky Mountain, Lafayette and Grand Canon-there were 563,511 visitors and 97,721 private cars. This means that approximately four-fifths were traveling in their own cars. And these cars came from all parts of the country. Rocky Mountain with 33,638 private cars and 169,-492 visitors, attracted cars from every state in the Union. Yellowstone saw cars from every state except two.

While the national parks received the best kind of advertising in the world-word of mouth recommendation of delighted visitors-no small part of this increased attendance is due to the publicity methods of the national park service, which has carried on a fairly comprehensive campaign of ed-

During these seven years congress has been induced to increase its annual appropriations for the national parks from about \$440,000 to about \$1,-

In general it may be said that the schools are now beginning to appreciate the educational value of the national parks as museums of natural history and object lessons of the process of earthmaking; that the outdoor organizations are preaching their health-giving importance and that the American people are awakening to their recreational and economic value.

National park enthusiasts feel that in this progress Secretary Lane has had no small part and that if his successor proves as good a friend of

the national parks they will be indeed fortunate. They will not be satisfied, however, until there is a secretary of national parks, with a seat in the

Weak and Miserable?

Does the least exertion tire you out? Feel "blue" and worried and have daily backache, lameness, headache, dizziness and kidney irregularities? Sick kidneys are often to blame for this unhappy state. You must act quickly to prevent more serious trouble. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, the remedy recommended everywhere by grateful users. Ask your neighbor!

An Illinois Case



Mrs. H. Mick, 50 S. Washington St. Carbondale. Ill. says: "I had head schee and disc;

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GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

Constipation invites other troubles. which come speedily unless quickly checked and overcome by Green's August Flower which is a gentle laxative, regulates digestion both in stomach and intestines, cleans and sweetens th stomach and alimentary canal, stimulates the liver to secrete the bile and impurities from the blood. It is a sovereign remedy used in many thousands of households all over the civilized world for more than half a century by those who have suffered with indigestion, pervous dyspepsia, sluggish liver, coming up of food, palpitation, constipation and other intestinal troubles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Try a bottle, take no substitute. - Adv.

Use your mind as a storehouse, but not as a junk house.





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